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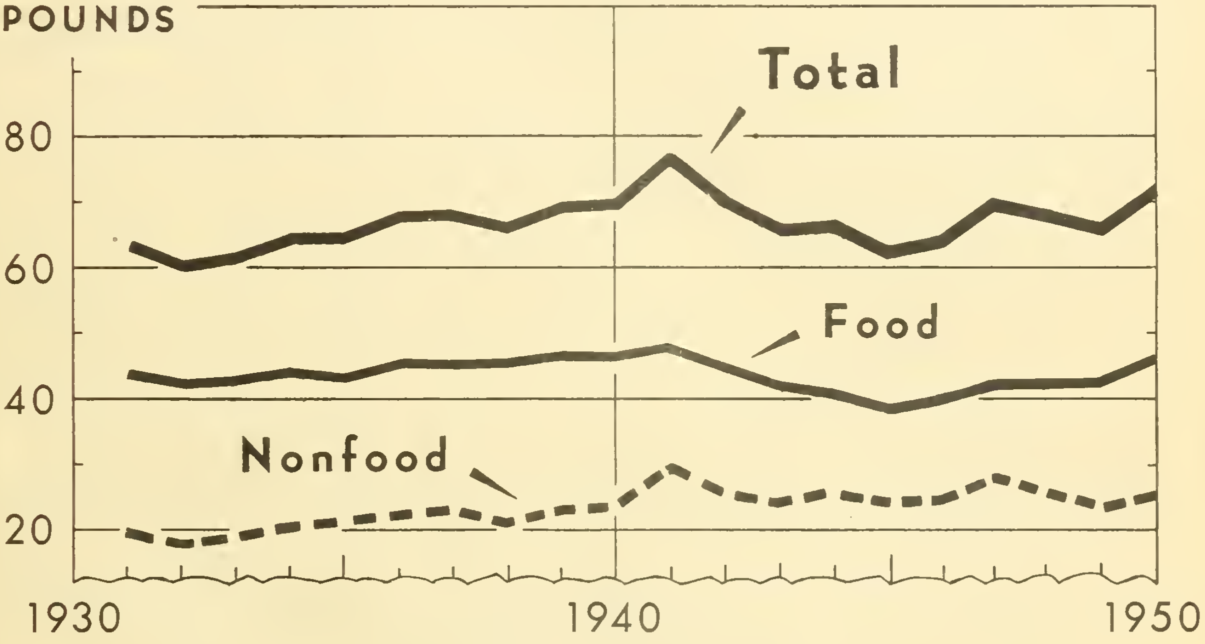
# THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS-148 BAE APRIL 1951

## FATS AND OILS DISAPPEARANCE PER PERSON



DATA REFERS TO CIVILIAN POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47610-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total disappearance of fats and oils into civilian trade channels in 1950 was the highest for any year on record except 1941. This is believed to reflect not only some actual increase in consumption, but also an increase in unreported inventories of fat-and-oil products. Use in food in 1950 increased 3.6 pounds per person above the level in 1949, the increase being mainly in cooking and salad fats and oils. A 2 pound increase in nonfood use was evenly divided between drying oils and other nonfood uses except soap. Use of fats and oils in soap was the same as a year earlier, but sales of synthetic detergents were substantially larger than in 1949.

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, February-March 1950 and January-March 1951

| Item | 1950 |  | 1951 |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | February | March | January | February | March |
| Butter, 92-score, Chicago | 62.1 | 60.1 | 69.8 | 68.9 | 66.7 |
| Butter, 92-score, N. Y. | 63.5 | 60.7 | 69.8 | 69.4 | 67.1 |
| Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago | 24.8 | 26.4 | 34.5 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, N. Y. | 19.5 | 21.4 | 31.5 | 32.2 | 31.8 |
| Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago | 21.0 | 22.6 | 33.6 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Lard, loose, Chicago | 9.3 | 9.5 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 17.9 |
| Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago | 10.7 | 10.9 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 18.5 |
| Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago | 12.9 | 13.0 | 21.5 | 22.4 | 22.0 |
| Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago | 12.8 | 12.3 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 |
| Oleostearine, barrels, N. Y. | 9.4 | 9.2 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 21.0 |
| Tallow, edible, Chicago | 6.9 | 7.0 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 16.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills | 13.1 | 13.8 | 24.2 | 24.7 | 1/24.5 |
| Corn oil, refined, drums, N. Y. | 17.9 | 18.8 | 30.0 | 31.1 | 31.9 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S. E. mills | 11.6 | 13.3 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 23.5 |
| Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, N. Y. 2/ | 13.7 | 15.2 | 26.0 | 1/26.4 | 1/26.4 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, N. Y. | 17.3 | 19.0 | 31.5 | 32.8 | 32.2 |
| Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills | 14.1 | 14.8 | 25.0 | 27.0 | 25.4 |
| Peanut oil, refined, drums, N. Y. | 19.3 | 20.3 | 31.8 | 34.5 | 33.6 |
| Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills | 11.4 | 12.8 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 20.5 |
| Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y. | 15.7 | 16.7 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 27.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y. | 18.2 | 18.2 | 22.2 | 23.9 | 23.8 |
| Coconut oil, crude, tankcar lots, Pacific Coast 3/ | 17.1 | 17.9 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 24.0 |
| Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N. Y. (tax included) | 22.5 | 22.5 | 26.2 | 28.2 | 29.2 |
| Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, N. Y. | 34.9 | 32.0 | 43.7 | 48.0 | 46.1 |
| Olive-oil foots, drums, carlots, N. Y. | 13.2 | 13.2 | 18.3 | 20.6 | 20.6 |
| Palm oil, Congo, drums, N. Y. 3/ | 15.1 | 16.0 | 23.2 | 4/30.0 | 31.2 |
| Sesame oil, refined, drums, N. Y. | 31.0 | 31.0 | 31.5 | 35.6 | 38.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tallow, inedible, prime or extra, carlots, Chicago | 6.1 | 6.3 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 15.6 |
| Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago | 5.8 | 5.9 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 14.6 |
| Grease, "A" white, Chicago | 6.1 | 6.2 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 15.2 |
| Grease, yellow, Chicago | 5.6 | 5.7 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 14.4 |
| Menhadon oil, light pressed, tanks, N. Y. | 9.2 | 9.4 | 20.1 | 22.0 | 21.9 |
| Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast | 6.3 | 7.0 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 19.0 |
| Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East | 1.1 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Tall oil, refined, tanks, works | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Safflower oil, drums, N. Y. | --- | --- | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 |
| Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis | 16.8 | 16.3 | 20.4 | 21.8 | 22.4 |
| Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y. | 18.6 | 18.1 | 22.1 | 23.6 | 24.0 |
| Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y. | 22.8 | 21.5 | 32.2 | 33.9 | 34.9 |
| Tung oil, drums, carlots, N. Y. | 27.9 | 27.6 | 39.0 | 40.8 | 42.4 |
| Tung oil, tanks, N. Y. | 26.0 | 25.9 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 40.9 |
| Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills | 26.7 | 26.6 | 37.5 | 38.6 | 40.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castor oil, No. 3, drums, carlots, N. Y. | 17.2 | 17.5 | 31.6 | 35.5 | 36.5 |
| Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y. (New Jersey mills) | 17.4 | 17.8 | 30.7 | 33.9 | 35.5 |
| Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y. | 21.1 | 21.5 | 35.1 | 39.0 | 40.8 |
| Cod-liver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, N. Y. | 19.3 | 19.3 | 24.5 | 25.1 | 25.4 |
| Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y. | 9.0 | 8.2 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 18.2 |
| Degras, common, barrels, N. Y. | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, N. Y. | 21.2 | 21.2 | 36.4 | 37.4 | 39.5 |
| Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, N. Y. | 15.5 | 15.4 | 22.8 | 23.6 | 28.2 |
| Sperm-whale oil, natural, 45°, drums, N. Y. | 15.2 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 18.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, N. Y. | 15.9 | 15.9 | 49.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 |

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 100)

| Item |  | February | March | January | February | March |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14=100) |  | 174 | 172 | 233 | 235 | 227 |
| Eight domestic fats and oils | (.72*) | 172 | 169 | 230 | 232 | 224 |
| All fats and oils (27 items) | (.73*) | 181 | 179 | 241 | 244 | 238 |
| All fats and oils, except butter (26 items) | (.82*) | 146 | 151 | 241 | 251 | 249 |
| Grouped by origin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats | (.69*) | 183 | 178 | 230 | 229 | 220 |
| Marine animal oils | (.77*) | 135 | 140 | 319 | 339 | 358 |
| Vegetable oils, domestic | (.84*) | 163 | 175 | 278 | 286 | 287 |
| Vegetable oils, foreign | (.88*) | 194 | 192 | 245 | 269 | 276 |
| Grouped by use: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter | (.67*) | 212 | 204 | 237 | 234 | 227 |
| Butter, seasonally adjusted | (.67*) | 204 | 198 | 234 | 227 | 219 |
| Lard | (.78*) | 105 | 106 | 186 | 191 | 181 |
| Other food fats | (.84*) | 161 | 170 | 274 | 283 | 284 |
| All food fats | (.71*) | 184 | 183 | 238 | 239 | 232 |
| Soap fats | (.80*) | 154 | 158 | 280 | 295 | 285 |
| Drying oils | (.85*) | 188 | 184 | 232 | 247 | 252 |
| Miscellaneous oils | (.71*) | 172 | 170 | 293 | 322 | 352 |
| All industrial fats and oils | (.82*) | 168 | 168 | 258 | 273 | 272 |

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisionor, The Journal of Commerce (New York), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Ceiling price. 2/ Near-by futures. 3/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted. 4/ One quotation only, February 23. *Multiply by this factor to convert index number (1935-39=100) to old basis (1924-29=100).

# THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 30, 1951

## SUMMARY

The index of wholesale prices of the 26 major fats and oils excluding butter has declined somewhat in the last 2 months. Most of this reflected the rollbacks imposed by specific price ceilings for the major edible vegetable oils and inedible tallow and greases.

During the rest of the crop year, supplies of edible vegetable oils and finished products probably will be sufficient to meet demand at prices close to ceiling levels, unless exports increase substantially.

Although stocks of edible vegetable oils and oilseeds are believed to be somewhat smaller this spring than last, stocks of finished fat and oil products probably are much larger. The high rate of disappearance of edible fats and oils per capita in 1950 indicates that substantial unreported inventories of shortening and salad and cooking oils were accumulated. Since January, however, users apparently have been drawing upon these stocks. Exports of edible vegetable oils, including the oil equivalent of oilseeds, in October-February 1950-51 were about the same as a year earlier.

In contrast to the situation for edible vegetable oils, stocks of lard on March 1 were somewhat larger than on the same date of 1950. From October through March, lard production was moderately larger and exports sharply lower than in the same period of 1949-50. During the last half of the marketing year, lard production is expected to be about 5-10 percent above a year earlier. Prices of lard have declined sharply since early March and, unless there is a sharp increase in exports, probably will continue throughout the rest of the marketing year at a lower level than in early 1951.

Production of fats and oils in the year beginning October 1951 (including the oil equivalent of exports of oilseeds) is likely to total larger than in the previous year. If farmer's intentions reported about March 1 and the U. S. Department of Agriculture's production guide for cotton are realized, the acreage planted to the 4 major oilseed crops would exceed last year by nearly 9 million acres, or about 20 percent. A cotton acreage equal to the guide would more than offset comparatively small decreases in acreages of the other oil-crops. However, on the average, about 2.5 times as much oil is obtained per acre from soybeans as from cottonseed. If the above acreage is realized and average weather conditions prevail this summer, production of edible vegetable oils in 1951-52 may be about 5 percent larger than in the preceding year.

Increased production of lard, tallow, and greases also is probable. Because of the growth in the nation's cattle population since 1948 and the larger pig crops in prospect this year, more hogs and cattle are likely to be slaughtered in 1951-52. On the other hand, butter production is expected to decline, reflecting mainly a diversion of milk to whole milk products.

OUTLOOK

## Increase in Lard, Tallow and Grease Production in 1951-52; Butter to Decline

Cattle and hog slaughter in the year beginning October 1, 1951, probably will be larger than a year earlier. A rising trend in cattle slaughter is anticipated as a result of the steady increase since 1948 in the number of cattle on farms. This total on January 1, 1951, was close to the 1945 peak and is likely to expand further during 1951. High prices for cattle in recent years have improved the competitive position of cattle raising among farm enterprises. Young breeding stock on hand on January 1, 1951, indicate possible further increases in numbers of both dairy and beef cattle in the coming year. The 1951 spring pig crop, which will provide hogs for slaughter beginning late this summer, is expected to be about 6 percent larger than in 1950. A slight increase in the 1951 fall pig crop also may occur because the hog-corn ratio is still higher than average, though it has declined since February. The relationship between hog and corn prices during the next two or three months will influence the size of the fall pig crop. An increase in the fall pig crop would be reflected in a larger hog slaughter in the spring and summer of 1952.

Farmers intentions in early March pointed to a moderately smaller supply of feed grains in 1951-52 than the big supplies of the past two years. This report indicated that a prospective increase in corn production probably would be more than offset by declines in oats, barley, and grain sorghums. Based on average yields on the intended acreage, the total production of feed grains would be about 118 million tons, 6 percent smaller than in 1950. Even if carry-over stocks of feed grains (expected to be about double the average) are reduced in 1951-52, some curtailment in the present heavy rate of livestock feeding would be required. However, the Department of Agriculture is making a concerted effort to encourage farmers to increase their corn acreages above that indicated in the March 1 intentions report. Barring unfavorable weather this summer, the increase in output of lard, tallow and grease over a year earlier probably will nearly reflect the prospective increase in slaughter.

Production of butter in 1951-52 probably will continue to decline. In the last few years there has been a shift in emphasis from dairy cattle to beef cattle, particularly in areas selling mainly farm-separated cream. Dairy cow numbers have increased slightly but numbers of beef cattle have increased substantially. This reflects in part the relatively higher prices farmers have been receiving for meat animals than for dairy products. Even if production of milk increases in 1951-52, the quantity processed for butter probably will decline. When consumers' incomes are at a high level, as at present, consumption of whole milk products, such as fluid milk and ice cream, tends to increase, diverting milk away from the manufacture of butter.

## Increase in Total Oilseed Acreage Expected This Year

On the basis of farmers' planting intentions reported about March 1, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture's production guide for cotton, an increase of nearly 9 million acres (about 20 percent) is expected in the total acreage of the four major oilseed crops in 1951. A cotton acreage equal to the guide would more than offset comparatively small decreases in acreages of the other oil crops.

Shifts among crops following the March 1 intentions report may be greater than usual, as details of the Department's acreage guides generally had not reached individual farmers by March 1. Soybean and flaxseed acreage may be larger than indicated by the intentions report, as prospective plantings of soybeans for beans and flaxseed are 1.2 million and 80 thousand acres, respectively, below the guide. A separate acreage guide was not established for peanuts, as these are under acreage allotments. Heavy rains have prevented the planting of as large an acreage of oats as originally intended. Most of this acreage decline will be shifted to other feed grains, but some of it may be planted to soybeans.

March 1 intentions indicated that the acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year would be 13.8 million, a decline of 0.9 million acres from the preceding year. The reduced acreage mainly reflects the back-to-corn trend this year in the Corn Belt. If the same proportion of the total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in the last two years and if the 1945-49 average yield by States is attained, production of soybeans in 1951 would total 233 million bushels, compared with the record 287 million bushels produced a year earlier. However, the yield of soybeans per acre has shown an upward trend and, barring any adverse developments, probably will average higher than the 1945-49 average.

March 1 intentions pointed to a planted flaxseed acreage of 3.9 million, a decrease of 143 thousand. Acreage changes in major producing States were generally small, except in Texas where extremely dry weather kept farmers from planting much of their usual acreage last fall. However, there were drastic reductions in acreage, due largely to shifts to other crops, in the minor producing States of Kansas and Arizona. Based upon the 1945-49 average yield, the prospective acreage of flaxseed would produce a crop of about 36 million bushels compared with a little over 39 million the year before.

A decrease of 138 thousand in the acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes to a total of 2.6 million also was indicated by March 1 intentions. The acreage above allotments, up to the 1947 picked and threshed level (1948 in those cases where no peanuts were harvested in 1947), may be harvested and sold through agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for oil and seed purposes or for cleaning and shelling if the type is declared in short supply by the Secretary. Nearly 2.4 million acres were picked and threshed in 1947. If the 1945-49 average relationship between acreages planted alone and those picked and threshed should prevail in 1951, about 2.1 million acres would be utilized for picking and threshing this year. Such acreage, with yields per acre equal to the 1948-50 average, would result in a picked and threshed production of about 1,700 million pounds this year, compared with 2,038 million pounds last year. However, a larger than average percentage of the total acreage may be picked and threshed this year since the farmer probably can gain by selling his excess peanuts for oil rather than by hogging off.

The first indications of cotton acreage will not be available until July, but if the Department of Agriculture's production guide is attained, cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1951 would total over 28.5 million compared with nearly 18.7 million the year before. The Department's guide aims at a 60 percent larger cotton crop than a year earlier.

Based on the March 1 intentions, the production guide for cotton and average yields, total output of edible vegetable oils (including the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported) in 1951-52 would be somewhat greater than a year earlier. The increase probably will be considerably smaller than the indicated 20 percent increase in acreage, as soybeans on the average yield about 2.5 times as much oil per acre as does cottonseed.

Table 2. - Indicated 1951 acreages of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

| Year | Soybeans |  |  | Flaxseed |  | Peanuts |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Planted 1/ | Harvested for beans | Yield per harvested acre | Planted | Yield per acre planted | Planted 1/ | Picked and threshed | Yield per acre picked and threshed |
|  | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Bushels | 1,000 acres | Bushels | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Pounds |
| Average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937-41 | 8,754 | 4,126 | 18.7 | 2,305 | 8.0 | 2,363 | 1,818 | 767 |
| 1942-46 | 13,135 | 10,198 | 18.9 | 4,072 | 8.3 | 4,139 | 3,251 | 649 |
| 1947 | 12,956 | 11,212 | 16.4 | 4,161 | 9.7 | 4,112 | 3,380 | 646 |
| 1948 | 11,843 | 10,430 | 21.4 | 5,001 | 10.9 | 3,920 | 3,311 | 706 |
| 1949 | 11,628 | 10,156 | 22.7 | 5,226 | 8.4 | 2,882 | 2,332 | 804 |
| 1950, preliminary | 14,704 | 13,291 | 21.6 | 4,064 | 9.7 | 2,752 | 2,315 | 881 |
| 1951, indicated | 13,772 | 2/12,100 |  | 3,921 |  | 2,614 | 3/2,092 |  |

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes. 2/ If the same proportion of total acreag of soybeans is harvested for beans as in the last two years. 3/ If the usual relation between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Some Decline in Prices in April

The wholesale price index of 26 major fats and oils (excluding butter) in April was about 245 (1935-39=100) compared with 249 in March, 251 in February, and 152 in April 1950. Most of this decline reflects the rollbacks imposed by specific price ceilings for the major edible vegetable oils and inedible tallow and greases. However, prices of lard and coconut oil also have declined.

Prices of cottonseed and soybean oils remained at ceiling levels in April, but the price of corn oil dropped below its ceiling in the latter half of the month. The price of peanut oil (which comes under the general freeze regulations and, therefore, was not rolled back) has shown some weakness since late in March. CCC has modified its restrictions on purchases of peanuts for crushing with the consequence that the monthly rate of peanut oil production in coming months may be somewhat greater than in the comparable period a year earlier.

Prices of lard have declined sharply since early March, dropping from 18.3 cents (loose, tankcar lots, Chicago) on March 10 to below 16.5 cents in April. The Government purchased 7.2 million pounds of unrefined and refined lard in early April for shipment to Yugoslavia at an average price of 20.3 cents per pound, delivered at port. This makes a total of 20 million pounds of lard purchased by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1951 for export.

Prices of inedible tallow and greases remained at ceiling levels in April, but prices of coconut oil and copra have declined substantially since mid-March. Philippine production in 1950 of coconut products was 22 percent larger than in 1949 and only 10 percent below the record 1947 level. A further increase is expected in 1951.

The price of butter has been declining seasonally in the last few months and in April was near the support level. Under the support program, the Government purchased about 250,000 pounds of butter by April 21. Effective April 1, 1951, the wholesale support price for butter, grade A or better, throughout the country is 66 cents per pound. Grade B butter is supported at 64 cents per pound. This support level will continue through March 31, 1952. These prices are based on a support level of 67.6 cents per pound for butterfat, 90 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year.

The price of flaxseed trended downward in early April and in late April ranged between $4.45 and $4.65 per bushel (Minneapolis) compared with the March average of $4.89. Lower prices in April are believed to reflect the ample supplies of linseed oil available and the possibility that end-users are meeting current needs to some extent out of inventories. Spot soybean prices in April were at the ceiling level.

Table 3. - Wholesale prices of leading fats and oils, United States, specified periods

| Item | Average | 1950 | 1951 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937-41 | Apr. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. 1/ |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Butter, 92-score, Chicago | 29.6 | 59.8 | 69.8 | 68.9 | 66.7 | 66.4 |
| Lard, loose, tankcar lots, Chicago | 7.7 | 9.6 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 16.4 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude, S.E. mills | 7.0 | 13.6 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 2/23.5 | 2/23.5 |
| Soybean oil, crude, Midwest mills | 6.4 | 13.1 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 2/20.5 | 2/20.5 |
| Tallow, inedible, prime, Chicago | 6.3 | 6.2 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 15.6 | 3/14.8 |
| Coconut oil, crude, tankcars, Pacific Coast 4/ | 7.0 | 18.3 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 21.6 |
| Linseed oil, raw, tankcars, Minneapolis | 9.3 | 16.2 | 20.4 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 22.4 |
| Tung oil, tankcars, New York | 5/21.7 | 25.6 | 37.8 | 38.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 |

Wholesale prices compiled from Oil , Paint, and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, and reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Ceiling price, effective February 14. 3/ Ceiling price, effective March 12. 4/ Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing. 5/ Drums, New York.

## Recent Changes In Ceiling Price Regulations

The following ceiling price regulations pertaining to fats and oils have been announced since the last issue of the Fats and Oils Situation was released:

1. Ceiling Price Regulation 6, Amendment 3, effective March 26, 1951. This amendment makes one small change in the ceiling price of crude cottonseed oil (the ceiling in Bowie County, Texas, is raised from 23.25 cents, f.o.b. mill, to 23.50 cents), provides an alternative method of pricing bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, and adds several brands of shortening and salad oil.

2. Ceiling Price Regulation 6, Amendment 4, effective April 12, 1951. This amendment permits the payment of a premium of 1/8 to 1/4 cents for tallow of a quality which bleaches to a desired light color. The premium can be paid only after testing done by the buyer after the original purchase. This amendment also contains two other minor adjustments pertaining to premiums and differentials for tallow and grease,

3. Ceiling Price Regulation 14, effective April 5, 1951. This regulation fixes the controlled percentage margins that wholesalers must use in establishing their prices for a long list of items including lard, mayonnaise, salad dressings, salad and cooking oils, shortening, and margarine.

4. Ceiling Price Regulations 15 and 16, effective April 5, 1951. These regulations fix controlled percentage margins that retailers must use in establishing their prices for a similar list of items, including butter, lard, mayonnaise, salad dressings, salad and cooking oils, shortening, and margarine.

5. Ceiling Price Regulation 22, effective May 28, 1951. This regulation establishes a procedure for determining manufacturers' ceiling prices based upon pre-Korean prices plus factory pay roll and material cost increases up to a specified date. Manufacturers with gross sales of less than $250,000 in their last complete fiscal year need not use this regulation.

   CPR 22 permits manufacturers' of fat-and-oil products which are not specifically exempt or on which specific ceilings have not been placed to use changes up to March 15, 1951, in the net cost of fats and oils used in their products in computing their material costs. Most major edible and industrial end uses for fats and oils, except margarine and salad products, are exempt.

The Defense Production Act of 1950 provided that price ceilings on farm products could not be lower than the higher of (1) the parity price and (2) the highest price received by producers of the commodity during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive, both as determined and adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture. At the present time, the parity price is the higher of the two for butterfat and all oilseeds except soybeans.

Table 4. - Oil crops: Prices received by farmers and legal minimum for ceilings, April 15, 1951

| Commodity | Unit | Effective parity prices, Apr. 15, 1951 | Adjusted prices, Defense Production Act 1/ | Legal minimum for ceiling prices, Apr. 15, 1951 | Average prices, Apr.15, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Butterfat | Pound | .770 | .645 | .770 | 2/ .687 |
| Cottonseed | Ton | 73.90 | 44.80 | 73.90 | 3/ 103.00 |
| Flaxseed | Bushel | 4.73 | 3.81 | 4.73 | 4.37 |
| Peanuts | Pound | .131 | .109 | .131 | .108 |
| Soybeans | Bushel | 2.83 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.12 |
| Tung nuts | Ton | 107.00 | 66.10 | 107.00 | 4/ 66.40 |

1/ As determined by the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of Section 402 (d) (3) (ii) and (iii) of Defense Production Act of 1950. Adjusted prices for butterfat, flaxseed, peanuts, and soybeans are the estimated highest prices received for these commodities by producers during the period May 24-June 24, 1950. Adjusted prices for cottonseed and tung nuts are the 1949 season average prices for these commodities received by farmers adjusted by the ratio of the index of prices received by farmers on June 15, 1950, to the average of that index during the period when the bulk of the 1949 crop was marketed. The bulk of the crop is considered to have been marketed as follows: Cottonseed, August 1949-February 1950; tung nuts, November 1949-May 1950.

2/ Adjusted for seasonal variation; unadjusted price, $.680. The seasonal adjusting factors used here are not necessarily those that might be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with the legal minimums for price ceiling.

3/ Relatively insignificant quantities sold for crushing this month.

4/ Preliminary season average price for 1950.

## Inventories and Uses of Castor Oil Restricted

It was announced April 4 (Defense Food Order #1) that beginning April 5, inventories and uses of castor oil would be restricted.

The order limits inventories of all users to a 30-days' requirement. This inventory limitation is to be calculated on the basis of one-third of the permitted use of castor oil during the then current calendar quarter. However, any person who customarily buys castor oil in tank car quantities may continue to do so.

The order sets up a schedule of uses of castor oil by classes, giving the permitted use in each class as a percentage of the amount used in the October-December 1950 base period, beginning with the April-June 1951 quarter, Use of castor oil in producing sebacic acid, however, is not restricted. The order also exempts (except with respect to inventory requirements) any person who uses in the calendar quarter not more than the smaller of (a) 1,260 pounds, or (b) the quantity used by him during the October-December quarter. Any person who uses less than 60 pounds per quarter is completely exempt from the order.

Sebacic acid is used in jet-engine lubricants, in hydraulic aircraft fluids, in gun-recoil lubricants and fluids, as a general purpose grease, in self-sealing fuel cells, and in the manufacture of nylon plastic for use in outside coatings of combat communications wire, in tough filament nylon bristles, which replace hog bristles ordinarily imported from China, in special low-temperature flexible wire and cable coatings, in low-temperature flexible vinyl plastics and coated fabrics for use in arctic tenting and tarpaulins, in non-toxic films for food wrappers and containers, and for various other military purposes.

Table 5.- Castor oil: Percentage of permitted use in specified classes beginning April-June 1951

| Class Use | Permitted use as a percentage of October December 1950 |
|---|---|
| Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations | 100 |
| Synthetic, foam, and natural rubber | 100 |
| Hydraulic fluid | 100 |
| Electrical insulation | 100 |
| Food products and protective coatings in food containers | 100 |
| Demulsification of petroleum products | 60 |
| Hydrogenated, saponified, fractionated, and chemically dehydrated castor oil | 60 |
| Sulfonated oil | 60 |
| Leather, imitation leather, and coated fabrics | 60 |
| Textiles | 60 |
| Brake lining | 60 |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and other protective coatings (excluding protective coatings in food containers) | 50 |
| Resins and plastics | 60 |
| Cosmetics and toilet articles | 30 |
| Rubber factice | 30 |
| Insoluble metallic soaps | 30 |
| All others | 20 |

Source: Defense Food Order No. 1.

## Export Allocations Set for Certain Industrial Oils

The following export allocations for the period ending June 30, 1951, were announced in April by the Department of Agriculture. Castor oil (non-medicinal), 46 thousand pounds; tung oil, 90 thousand pounds; coconut oil, 8 million pounds; palm oil, 925 thousand pounds. An open-end allocation on medicinal castor oil has been established which will permit normal exports. Since the United States has not exported oiticica oil in the past and has exported only small quantities of sperm oil, exports will be permitted only in exceptional cases and on an individual shipment basis. These industrial oils were placed on the "Positive List" by the United States Department of Commerce effective March 20,1951. Commodities on the "Positive List" may not be exported without license.

All of these oils except oiticica have been classified as strategic because of special industrial uses and because the bulk of the domestic supply normally is imported. Coconut oil is used in napalm fire bombs and as a source of laural alcohol, which is necessary for the production of GR-S synthetic rubber. Castor, tung and oiticica oils are the principal sources of quick-drying oils in this country. Imports of tung oil from China, the main source of supply, have been embargoed. In 1950, the total use of these oils in drying-oil products was 172 million pounds. In that year, production from domestic materials, consisting almost entirely of tung oil, was 24 million pounds. A program to encourage domestic production of castor beans equivalent to 25-30 million pounds of castor oil has been announced for 1951. Military uses for sebecic acid, obtained from castor oil, have already been discussed. Sperm oil is used in certain cutting and grinding oils for defense work for which no satisfactory substitutes have been developed. Palm oil is a necessary ingredient in the production of tin and terne plate.

Table 6. - United States exports of certain industrial oils in specified periods

| Period | Castor oil, non-medicinal | Castor oil, medicinal | Tung oil | Coconut oil | Palm oil | Sperm oil | Oiticica oil |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Average | | | | | | | |
| 1937-41 | 1/ | 807 | 5,035 | 33,388 | 17,289 | 0 | 0 |
| 1948 | 1,079 | 1,061 | 2,973 | 19,685 | 110 | 296 | 0 |
| 1949 | 1,767 | 1,247 | 2,515 | 18,439 | 36 | 256 | 0 |
| 1950 | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar. | 370 | 114 | 409 | 4,255 | 1 | 128 | 0 |
| Apr.-June | 170 | 222 | 0 | 5,029 | 50 | 4 | 0 |
| July-Sept. | 251 | 192 | 23 | 6,282 | 578 | 16 | 0 |
| Oct.-Dec. | 541 | 124 | 3 | 8,730 | 264 | 248 | 0 |
| Total | 1,333 | 651 | 435 | 24,297 | 392 | 395 | 0 |

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1/ Not reported separately. Included in "Other expressed oils".

## Solvent Extraction Used for 56 Percent of Soybeans Crushed in 1949-50; Oil-Yield Per Bushel Crushed Declines in 1950-51

Processing of soybeans by the solvent extraction method from October 1, 1949, to September 30, 1950, accounted for 56 percent of the total compared with less than 40 percent in previous years according to information obtained by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

In 1949-50, the crude oil yield from soybeans processed by the solvent extraction method was approximately 10.7 pounds per bushel compared with nearly 9.0 pounds from the screw press method and 8.4 pounds from the hydraulic press process. The average crude oil yield per bushel of soybeans processed by all methods during 1949-50 was approximately 9.9 pounds per bushel compared with 9.8 pounds a year earlier.

The survey reports from some processors differed from regular reports made to the Census. Therefore, the "bushel crushed" and "crude oil produced" data differ to some extent from figures previously reported.

A substantial increase in solvent capacity in soybean areas has taken place during 1950-51. In addition, a number of solvent plants are expected to be in operation in cottonseed areas this fall.

Table 7. - Soybeans: Quantity crushed, by types of processing equipment, crop years 1945-49; oil produced and oil yield per bushel for each process, crop years 1947-49

| Year beginning October 1 | Screw press process | | Solvent extraction process | | Hydraulic press process | | Total quantity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Percentage of total | Quantity | Percentage of total | Quantity | Percentage of total | |
| | Soybeans crushed | | | | | | |
| | 1,000 bu. | Percent | 1,000 bu. | Percent | 1,000 bu. | Percent | 1,000 bu. |
| 1945 | 102,442 | 64.2 | 44,907 | 28.2 | 12,111 | 7.6 | 159,460 |
| 1946 | 108,744 | 63.9 | 45,224 | 26.6 | 16,271 | 9.5 | 170,239 |
| 1947 | 88,233 | 54.4 | 61,000 | 37.6 | 12,933 | 8.0 | 162,166 |
| 1948 | 101,535 | 55.3 | 72,773 | 39.6 | 9,351 | 5.1 | 183,659 |
| 1949 | 80,546 | 41.2 | 109,258 | 55.9 | 5,729 | 2.9 | 195,533 |
| | Crude oil produced | | | | | | |
| | 1,000 lb. | Percent | 1,000 lb. | Percent | 1,000 lb. | Percent | 1,000 lb. |
| 1947 | 782,135 | 50.7 | 650,629 | 42.2 | 109,362 | 7.1 | 1,542,126 |
| 1948 | 929,778 | 51.4 | 795,964 | 44.1 | 81,111 | 4.5 | 1,806,853 |
| 1949 | 721,976 | 37.2 | 1,172,491 | 60.3 | 48,021 | 2.5 | 1,942,488 |
| | Oil yield per bushel | | | | | | |
| | Pounds | | Pounds | | Pounds | | Pounds |
| 1947 | 8.86 | | 10.67 | | 8.46 | | 1/ 9.51 |
| 1948 | 9.16 | | 10.94 | | 8.67 | | 1/ 9.84 |
| 1949 | 8.96 | | 10.73 | | 8.38 | | 1/ 9.93 |

Compiled by Production and Marketing Administration from data collected by the Bureau of the Census. 1/ Average of all types of processing.

The crude oil yield per bushel of soybeans processed in October 1950-September 1951 probably will average less than a year earlier. Although this may be due in part to a lower oil content for the 1950 crop, at least in certain areas, the record size of the 1950 crop apparently has necessitated the use of comparatively less efficient crushing equipment. In October 1950-February 1951, 114.6 million bushels were crushed compared with 84.3 million a year earlier. The oil yield per bushel crushed in October 1950-February 1951 averaged 9.59 pounds compared with 9.76 pounds in the same months a year earlier. As the average number of bushels to be crushed per month during the balance of the season is about 15 percent less than in the first 5 months, it is probable that a smaller percentage of the rest of the 1950 crop will be processed by less efficient crushing equipment. Consequently the oil yield of soybeans crushed in March-September 1951 probably will average somewhat higher than in October 1950-February 1951.

Table 8. - Soybeans: Crushings, oil produced and yield per bushel crushed, October 1950-February 1951 with comparisons

| Month | Crushings |  | Oil produced |  | Oil yield per bushel |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1949-50 | 1950-51 | 1949-50 | 1950-51 | 1949-50 | 1950-51 |
|  | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | Pounds | Pounds |
| October | 17,522 | 19,570 | 172,491 | 190,723 | 9.84 | 9.75 |
| November | 17,138 | 22,799 | 165,473 | 216,217 | 9.66 | 9.48 |
| December | 17,290 | 24,687 | 166,855 | 235,609 | 9.65 | 9.54 |
| January | 16,909 | 25,075 | 165,088 | 240,745 | 9.76 | 9.60 |
| February | 15,466 | 22,470 | 153,046 | 215,973 | 9.90 | 9.61 |
| Total | 84,325 | 114,601 | 822,953 | 1,099,267 | 9.76 | 9.59 |

## 5 Percent of Soybean Crop and Very Little Flaxseed Under Support; Some Increase in CCC Purchases of Peanuts Expected

Farmers have placed 14.8 million bushels of soybeans, 5 percent of the 1950 crop, under support programs, compared with 15.2 million bushels, nearly 7 percent of the crop last year. Farmers have until May 31 to redeem their soybeans. As the price of soybeans since October has been well above the national support level of $2.06 per bushel, practically all of the beans will be redeemed. Last year a similar situation prevailed, and most of the soybeans placed under support programs were sold in the open market by producers.

Producers have placed less than 1 million bushels of flaxseed, 2.5 percent of the 1950 crop, under support programs, compared with 11.7 million, 27 percent of the crop, a year earlier. Prices received by farmers have been well above the support level ($2.57 per bushel, at the farm) all during the marketing year. A year earlier, 8.4 million bushels, 91 percent of the flaxseed under loan, and 1.1 million, 44 percent of the flaxseed under purchase agreements, were delivered to CCC. Prices received by farmers for the 1949 crop averaged slightly below the support level of about $3.74, farm basis.

Table 9. - Total 1949 and 1950 crop soybeans and flaxseed placed under loan or purchase agreement with CCC

| Type of program | Soybeans | | Flaxseed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1949 crop | 1950 crop | 1949 crop | 1950 crop |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Loans | | | | |
| Stored on farms ............. | 4,640 | 8,462 | 3,022 | 615 |
| Stored in warehouses ........ | 5,862 | 6,108 | 6,169 | 288 |
| Purchase agreements ........... | 4,730 | 239 | 2,520 | 62 |
| Total ................. | 15,232 | 14,809 | 11,716 | 965 |

Total computed from unrounded numbers.

CCC purchases of 1950 crop peanuts through March 31, 1951, totaled 555 million pounds (farmer's stock basis) compared with 637 million pounds a year earlier. Purchases of farmers' stock peanuts (mostly "excess oil peanuts") are more than double a year earlier, when there was no program for "excess oil peanuts". Purchases of shelled #2 peanuts through March were far below a year earlier. Last year, there was no limit on sales of #2 shelled peanuts by mills to CCC. For the 1950 crop, however, CCC has limited the quantity which it would purchase. However, it was announced March 13 that effective April 16 restrictions on purchases by CCC will be removed from #2 Spanish and Runner shelled peanuts because the 1950 crop is substantially larger than had been expected last fall. Purchases had been limited previously to assure consumers an adequate supply in view of the short crop which had been indicated by early estimates. Restrictions on purchases of Virginia and Valencia peanuts by CCC still will remain in effect. The change in purchase policy may have less effect on production of peanut oil than would otherwise be expected as processors are expected to carry relatively large stocks of peanuts into the new crop year.

CCC sales through March of 1950 crop peanuts for crushing were 92 percent of their total sales compared with 81 percent a year earlier. Sales for export and edible use were smaller than last year.

Table 10. - CCC purchases and sales of 1950 crop peanuts through March 31, compared with the program a year earlier

| Item | 1949 crop | | | 1950 crop | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Farmers' stock | Shelled No. 2 | Total, farmers' stock basis 1/ | Farmers' stock | Shelled No. 2 | Total, farmers' stock basis 1/ |
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| Purchases ........ | 74.5 | 399.6 | 636.8 | 2/189.0 | 260.2 | 555.2 |
| Sales | | | | | | |
| For crushing .... | 34.4 | 334.0 | 504.4 | 172.5 | 201.7 | 456.3 |
| For export ...... | --- | 65.6 | 92.3 | --- | 27.4 | 38.6 |
| For edible use .. | 27.6 | --- | 27.6 | .7 | --- | .7 |
| Total ....... | 62.0 | 399.6 | 624.3 | 173.2 | 229.1 | 495.6 |
| Inventory end of period .......... | 12.5 | --- | 12.5 | 3/ 15.8 | 4/31.1 | 59.6 |

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1/ Shelled converted to farmers' stock basis by multiplying by 1.4072 (based on a total recovery of 71 pounds of edible and oilstock kernels per 100 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts shelled). 2/ 122.9 million pounds harvested from excess acreage. A farmer in 1950 was eligible for price support at 90 percent of parity on peanuts produced on his alloted acreage if (1) his total picked and threshed acreage of peanuts in 1950 was not greater than in 1947 and (2) peanuts produced on any acreage in excess of the allotment were delivered for crushing for oil to agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. 3/ 13.0 million pounds were committed. 4/ All committed.

## 1951 Peanut Acreage Allotments Increased

Public Law 17, approved by the President April 12, has the effect of increasing the 1951 national peanut acreage allotment (as announced October 26, 1950) of 1,771 thousand acres to 1,889 thousand acres. The final acreage allotment for the 1950 crop was 2,200 thousand acres. Most of the increase in 1951 allotment will come in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas. The new law revises the method of distributing the national acreage allotment among the various States and provides authority for increasing acreage allotments for types of peanuts which would otherwise be in short supply. The two types of adjustments are provided for in the following way:

(1) The 1951 national peanut acreage allotment, less the national reserve for new farms, is to be apportioned among the States on the basis of the larger of the following for each State: (a) The acreage alloted to the State as its share of the initial 1950 national acreage allotment of 2.1 million acres, or (b) the State's share of 2.1 million acres apportioned to States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts in each State in the 5 years 1945-49. However, no State allotment can be reduced below that already announced for 1951. The result of this provision is to add 34,900 acres to the total national allotment, with most of the increases going to Alabama and Texas. For any year subsequent to 1951, the national allotment for that year is to be apportioned among the States on the basis of their share of the national acreage allotment for the most recent year in which such apportionment was made.

(2) In authorizing acreage increases for production of types of peanuts which would otherwise be in short supply, the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the extent to which allotments, for the States producing such peanuts, must be increased to meet the demand. However, the State allotment cannot be increased for this purpose above the 1947 harvested acreage of peanuts for that State. Acreage increases for the production of peanuts which would otherwise be in short supply are to be taken into consideration in computing future State allotments. The result of these provisions is to add 83,266 acres to the 1951 national allotment with most of the increase going to Virginia and North Carolina.

Prior to this legislation, a farmer whose picked and threshed acreage was no larger than in 1947 could market peanuts without penalty from acreage in excess of his farm allotment, provided the peanuts from the excess acreage were marketed through agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under the new amendment, 1948 is the year to be used in those cases where no peanuts were harvested on the farm in 1947.

Under the former legislation, designated agencies paid producers the prevailing oil value for deliveries of excess peanuts of any type in short supply and subsequently distributed the proceeds from sales of these peanuts among the producers. Under the new amendment, the Secretary, as an alternative, may authorize peanut buyers to purchase excess peanuts from producers at prices not less than those at which such peanuts may be sold for cleaning and shelling by CCC. If use of this method is authorized by the Secretary, producers would have the option of either delivering these peanuts to designated agencies or selling them to approved peanut buyers.

## SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE OF FATS AND OILS IN 1950

Total disappearance of fats and oils into civilian trade channels in 1950 was 5.5 pounds per person larger than a year earlier and the highest for any year on record except 1941. Use in food in 1950 increased 3.6 pounds per civilian, mainly in cooking and salad fats and oils. A 2 pound increase in nonfood uses in 1950 was evenly divided between drying oils and other nonfood uses except soap. Use in soap was the same as a year earlier (see table 12).

Food uses of fats and oils in 1950 totaled 46.3 pounds per civilian, substantially greater than a year earlier and the most since 1941. The largest increase was in shortening, followed by lard as such, and edible oils used as cooking and salad oils or in salad dressings and mayonnaise. Although disappearance of shortening in 1950 was substantially above the levels in recent years, it was still below the 1935-39 average. Disappearance

Table 11.- Acreage of peanuts picked and threshed: State allotments for 1951 with comparative data

| State | 1950 |  | 1951 |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Acreage picked and threshed | Allotment 1/ | Allotment announced |  |
|  |  |  | October 26, 1950 | April 17, 1951 |
|  | 1,000 acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| Alabama | 344 | 319,373 | 229,535 | 243,602 |
| Arizona |  | 960 | 801 | 801 |
| Arkansas | 7 | 6,724 | 4,570 | 4,710 |
| California |  | 1,257 | 1,050 | 1,050 |
| Florida | 72 | 73,236 | 61,149 | 61,249 |
| Georgia | 768 | 701,400 | 585,638 | 587,185 |
| Louisiana | 3 | 3,228 | 2,092 | 2,191 |
| Mississippi | 13 | 11,286 | 7,742 | 8,436 |
| Missouri |  | 320 | 233 | 274 |
| New Mexico | 7 | 6,902 | 4,975 | 6,302 |
| North Carolina | 234 | 225,702 | 188,451 | 237,876 |
| Oklahoma | 201 | 183,600 | 153,298 | 153,298 |
| South Carolina | 21 | 20,459 | 15,342 | 17,030 |
| Tennessee | 5 | 4,766 | 3,979 | 4,602 |
| Texas | 490 | 499,873 | 376,732 | 396,369 |
| Virginia | 150 | 141,108 | 117,819 | 146,389 |
| Total | 2,315 | 2,200,194 | 2/1,771,117 | 3/1,839,283 |

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1/ The United States Department of Agriculture announced November 30, 1949, a national acreage allotment of 2,100,000 for the 1950 crop. However, Public Law 471, approved March 31, 1950, increased this total by 100,194 acres, with most of this increase going to Alabama and Texas. The allotment increases provided by Public Law 471 were applicable only to the 1950 crop.

2/ Includes 17,711 acres, not included in State allotments, reserved for new farms.

3/ Includes 17,919 acres, not included in State allotments, reserved for new farms and corrections.

of lard dropped sharply in 1949, and the sharp increase that took place in 1950 brought it back to the 1947 and 1948 levels. Use of fats and oils in cooking and salad oils and various types of salad dressings has shown an upward trend since 1945, and in 1950 reached a peak of 9.0 pounds per civilian. Disappearance of butter and margarine also increased slightly in 1950. The high level of disappearance of food fats in 1950 is believed to reflect not only some actual increase in consumption, but also an increase in unreported inventories of shortening and salad and cooking oils.

Nonfood uses of fats and oils in 1950 totaled 25.3 pounds per civilian, 2 pounds more than the year before but still below the 1948 level. Use in soap in 1950 was the same as a year earlier but below any other year of record.

Soap has been meeting increasing competition from synthetic detergents, most of which are made from petroleum derivatives and other nonfat products. Production of synthetic detergents has increased sharply since the war, rising from about 10 percent of total production of soap and detergents in 1947 to about 25 percent in 1950. With the increase in use of synthetic detergents. for major household uses, such as washing dishes and clothes, the prewar upward trend in fats and oils used in soap per person probably has halted.

Use of fats and oils in drying-oil products increased one pound in 1950 but was still less than in 1948. Industrial production in 1950 was 14 percent greater than a year earlier and building activity was at a high level. Also, as in the case of food fats, there probably was some increase in unreported inventories of paint products. Since 1942, use of fats and oils in paints and varnishes has not increased as much as have paint sales. This has been due largely to a partial substitution of mineral spirits for linseed oil used in paint during the war and increased emphasis on partly or wholly oil-free coatings made from synthetic resins, rubber and rubber derivatives and other chemicals.

Use of fats and oils in industrial products other than soap and drying oils has shown a strong upward trend, reaching a peak of 7.6 pounds per civilian in 1950. Use in processing. and in inedible products increased sharply in 1950. Some of the leading uses are in the production of chemicals, rubber, textiles, tin and terne, metal working, toilet articles, pharmaceuticals and synthetic organic detergents. Prior to 1949 it is believed that most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents were reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use is entirely included in "other industrial products." Use of fats and oils in synthetic detergents increased from 65 million pounds in 1949 to nearly double that in 1950.

### Table 12.- Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, United States, 1931-50

| Year | Food Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Butter (actual weight) |  | Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products |  | Margarine (fat content) |  | Shortening |  | Edible oils 1/ |  | All food products |  |
|  | Total | Per Capita | Total | Per Capita | Total | Per Capita | Total | Per Capita | Total | Per Capita | Total | Per Capita 2/ |
|  | Million Pounds | Pounds | Million Pounds | Pounds | Million Pounds | Pounds | Million Pounds | Pounds | Million Pounds | Pounds | Million Pounds | Pounds |
| 1931...... | 2,244 | 18.0 | 1,687 | 13.5 | 192 | 1.5 | 1,163 | 9.3 | 599 | 4.8 | 5,884 | 43.6 |
| 1932...... | 2,275 | 18.1 | 1,799 | 14.3 | 166 | 1.3 | 936 | 7.5 | 567 | 4.5 | 5,742 | 42.2 |
| 1933...... | 2,248 | 17.8 | 1,759 | 13.9 | 197 | 1.6 | 944 | 7.5 | 657 | 5.2 | 5,806 | 42.5 |
| 1934...... | 2,312 | 18.2 | 1,637 | 12.9 | 214 | 1.7 | 1,197 | 9.4 | 666 | 5.2 | 6,027 | 43.9 |
| 1935...... | 2,195 | 17.1 | 1,221 | 9.5 | 307 | 2.4 | 1,533 | 12.0 | 686 | 5.4 | 5,942 | 43.1 |
| 1936...... | 2,114 | 16.4 | 1,442 | 11.2 | 322 | 2.5 | 1,580 | 12.3 | 732 | 5.7 | 6,190 | 44.8 |
| 1937...... | 2,120 | 16.4 | 1,358 | 10.5 | 326 | 2.5 | 1,589 | 12.3 | 818 | 6.3 | 6,210 | 44.7 |
| 1938...... | 2,148 | 16.4 | 1,436 | 11.0 | 312 | 2.4 | 1,499 | 11.5 | 890 | 6.8 | 6,285 | 44.9 |
| 1939...... | 2,276 | 17.3 | 1,662 | 12.6 | 243 | 1.8 | 1,396 | 10.6 | 946 | 7.2 | 6,523 | 46.2 |
| 1940...... | 2,244 | 16.9 | 1,901 | 14.3 | 256 | 1.9 | 1,185 | 8.9 | 997 | 7.5 | 6,583 | 46.3 |
| 1941...... | 2,115 | 16.0 | 1,819 | 13.7 | 294 | 2.2 | 1,368 | 10.3 | 1,100 | 8.3 | 6,696 | 47.4 |
| 1942...... | 2,093 | 15.8 | 1,689 | 12.8 | 296 | 2.2 | 1,237 | 9.3 | 1,001 | 7.6 | 6,315 | 44.6 |
| 1943...... | 1,525 | 11.8 | 1,678 | 13.0 | 408 | 3.1 | 1,234 | 9.5 | 848 | 6.5 | 5,693 | 41.6 |
| 1944...... | 1,532 | 11.9 | 1,583 | 12.3 | 404 | 3.1 | 1,147 | 8.9 | 871 | 6.7 | 5,538 | 40.5 |
| 1945...... | 1,415 | 10.9 | 1,510 | 11.6 | 426 | 3.3 | 1,175 | 9.1 | 803 | 6.2 | 5,329 | 38.9 |
| 1946...... | 1,459 | 10.5 | 1,645 | 11.8 | 433 | 3.1 | 1,409 | 10.1 | 870 | 6.2 | 5,815 | 39.7 |
| 1947...... | 1,605 | 11.2 | 1,816 | 12.7 | 580 | 4.0 | 1,338 | 9.3 | 997 | 6.9 | 6,336 | 42.0 |
| 1948...... | 1,455 | 10.0 | 1,885 | 12.9 | 717 | 4.9 | 1,411 | 9.6 | 1,052 | 7.2 | 6,520 | 42.6 |
| 1949...... | 1,557 | 10.5 | 1,750 | 11.8 | 692 | 4.6 | 1,435 | 9.6 | 1,209 | 8.1 | 6,643 | 42.7 |
| 1950 3/... | 1,635 | 10.8 | 1,921 | 12.7 | 742 | 4.9 | 1,655 | 11.0 | 1,354 | 9.0 | 7,308 | 46.3 |

| Year | Industrial products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | All products |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weight |  |  |
|  | Soap 4/ |  | Drying-oil products 5/ |  | Other industrial products 4/ |  | All industrial products |  | Including actual weight of butter | Including only fat content of butter | Per capita 2/ |
|  | Total | Per Capita | Total | Per Capita | Total | Per Capita | Total | Per Capita |  |  |  |
|  | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Pounds |
| 1931...... | 1,498 | 12.0 | 621 | 5.0 | 314 | 2.5 | 2,433 | 19.5 | 8,317 | 7,880 | 63.1 |
| 1932...... | 1,462 | 11.6 | 480 | 3.8 | 309 | 2.5 | 2,252 | 17.9 | 7,994 | 7,551 | 60.1 |
| 1933...... | 1,401 | 11.1 | 553 | 4.4 | 404 | 3.2 | 2,358 | 18.7 | 8,164 | 7,725 | 61.2 |
| 1934...... | 1,595 | 12.5 | 602 | 4.7 | 379 | 3.0 | 2,576 | 20.3 | 8,603 | 8,152 | 64.1 |
| 1935...... | 1,428 | 11.2 | 721 | 5.6 | 525 | 4.1 | 2,674 | 20.9 | 8,616 | 8,188 | 64.0 |
| 1936...... | 1,522 | 11.8 | 792 | 6.1 | 533 | 4.1 | 2,848 | 22.1 | 9,038 | 8,626 | 66.9 |
| 1937...... | 1,581 | 12.2 | 851 | 6.6 | 528 | 4.1 | 2,961 | 22.8 | 9.171 | 8,758 | 67.6 |
| 1938...... | 1,587 | 12.1 | 685 | 5.2 | 439 | 3.4 | 2,710 | 20.7 | 8,995 | 8,576 | 65.6 |
| 1939...... | 1,741 | 13.2 | 825 | 6.3 | 483 | 3.7 | 3,050 | 23.2 | 9,573 | 9,129 | 69.3 |
| 1940...... | 1.791 | 13.5 | 809 | 6.1 | 489 | 3.7 | 3,089 | 23.3 | 9,672 | 9,235 | 69.5 |
| 1941...... | 2,173 | 16.4 | 1,029 | 7.8 | 689 | 5.2 | 3,890 | 29.3 | 10,586 | 10,174 | 76.7 |
| 1942...... | 1,858 | 14.0 | 870 | 6.6 | 659 | 5.0 | 3,387 | 25.6 | 9,701 | 9,293 | 70.2 |
| 1943...... | 1,643 | 12.7 | 727 | 5.6 | 722 | 5.6 | 3,092 | 23.9 | 8,785 | 8,488 | 65.5 |
| 1944...... | 1,781 | 13.8 | 775 | 6.0 | 728 | 5.6 | 3,283 | 25.4 | 8,821 | 8,522 | 66.0 |
| 1945...... | 1,579 | 12.2 | 747 | 5.8 | 785 | 6.0 | 3,111 | 24.0 | 8,440 | 8,164 | 62.9 |
| 1946...... | 1,598 | 11.5 | 905 | 6.5 | 856 | 6.1 | 3,359 | 24.1 | 9,174 | 8,890 | 63.8 |
| 1947...... | 2,096 | 14.6 | 973 | 6.8 | 873 | 6.1 | 3,942 | 27.5 | 10,278 | 9,965 | 69.4 |
| 1948...... | 1,917 | 13.1 | 1,036 | 7.1 | 814 | 5.6 | 3,768 | 25.8 | 10,288 | 10,004 | 68.4 |
| 1949...... | 1,642 | 11.0 | 853 | 5.7 | 969 | 6.5 | 3,464 | 23.3 | 10,107 | 9,803 | 66.0 |
| 1950 3/... | 1,659 | 11.0 | 1,016 | 6.7 | 1,143 | 7.6 | 3,818 | 25.3 | 11,126 | 10,807 | 71.5 |

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc.

2/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufactures (rubber, textiles, etc.) is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products."

5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Table 13.- Domestic disappearance of primary fats and oils, margarine, and shortening and use of fats and oils in other edible products, soap and drying oils, United States averages 1937-41, annual 1942-50

| Item | Average 1937-41 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| PRIMARY FATS AND OILS, classified by principal use - | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter | 2,194.5 | 2,216.0 | 1,791.0 | 1,853.0 | 1,637.0 | 1,513.0 | 1,633.0 | 1,491.0 | 1,589.0 | 1,669.0 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat | 1,659.2 | 1,805.8 | 1,882.8 | 1,957.0 | 1,722.4 | 1,666.8 | 1,952.5 | 2,022.4 | 1,928.6 | 2,200.0 |
| Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow | 209.8 | 283.2 | 228.9 | 220.2 | 204.2 | 118.3 | 180.7 | 129.6 | 144.7 | 158.2 |
| Total edible animal fats | 4,063.5 | 4,305.0 | 3,902.7 | 4,030.2 | 3,563.6 | 3,298.1 | 3,766.1 | 3,643.0 | 3,662.3 | 4,027.2 |
| Corn oil | 164.0 | 263.4 | 239.3 | 218.5 | 206.5 | 195.4 | 253.6 | 194.0 | 227.2 | 242.2 |
| Cottonseed oil | 1,552.4 | 1,400.9 | 1,314.2 | 1,137.6 | 1,229.9 | 1,184.8 | 1,110.8 | 1,369.7 | 1,584.3 | 1,591.3 |
| Olive oil, edible | 53.3 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 6.9 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 17.5 | 37.6 | 26.0 | 76.5 |
| Peanut oil | 98.0 | 93.4 | 124.3 | 128.3 | 118.8 | 124.2 | 147.3 | 151.6 | 103.8 | 115.5 |
| Soybean oil | 399.6 | 711.0 | 1,134.0 | 1,229.6 | 1,265.2 | 1,409.3 | 1,451.0 | 1,472.0 | 1,538.3 | 1,769.4 |
| Total edible vegetable oils | 2,267.3 | 2,484.2 | 2,828.5 | 2,720.9 | 2,833.4 | 2,925.2 | 2,980.2 | 3,225.0 | 3,479.7 | 3,794.9 |
| Soap | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tallow, inedible and grease, excluding wool grease 2/ | 1,158.2 | 1,853.8 | 1,759.4 | 1,922.7 | 1,838.9 | 1,676.6 | 1,881.6 | 1,781.9 | 1,666.4 | 3/ 1,801.8 |
| Palm oil | 274.7 | 128.5 | 64.8 | 60.5 | 71.6 | 50.9 | 43.2 | 51.3 | 56.5 | 4/ 49.2 |
| Fish oils | 203.3 | 154.1 | 175.2 | 178.9 | 255.0 | 131.0 | 156.7 | 92.9 | 122.4 | 121.4 |
| Marine mammal oil | 59.1 | 20.0 | 30.3 | 23.1 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 12.5 | 16.4 | 19.8 | 31.9 |
| Olive oil, inedible and "foots" | 24.6 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 2.0 | .8 | .1 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Total slow-lathering oils | 1,719.9 | 2,161.0 | 2,035.4 | 2,188.0 | 2,182.4 | 1,875.5 | 2,094.1 | 1,947.8 | 1,869.8 | 2,008.7 |
| Babassu oil | 46.4 | 34.0 | 23.7 | 12.8 | 34.9 | 44.2 | 17.8 | 39.0 | 32.8 | 39.5 |
| Coconut oil | 603.9 | 201.6 | 195.6 | 202.5 | 158.7 | 326.2 | 784.1 | 666.5 | 2/ 527.8 | 4/ 536.7 |
| Other lauric-acid oils 5/ | 49.3 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 42.0 | 35.2 | 9.9 | 19.9 | 21.4 | 26.7 |
| Total lauric-acid oils | 699.6 | 241.8 | 224.3 | 221.2 | 235.7 | 405.7 | 811.8 | 725.4 | 582.1 | 602.9 |
| Drying-oil products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Castor oil, dehydrated 6/ | N.A | N.A | 15.6 | 85.8 | 54.7 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 48.2 | 37.1 | 47.5 |
| Linseed oil | 609.5 | 831.6 | 780.1 | 702.7 | 639.8 | 680.9 | 575.2 | 600.3 | 453.4 | 595.0 |
| Oiticica oil | 14.0 | 9.2 | 2/ 3.6 | 10.7 | 19.4 | 25.2 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 12.0 |
| Tung oil | 95.9 | 2/ 11.8 | 2/ 12.0 | 2/ 10.1 | 22.7 | 35.6 | 106.1 | 130.2 | 103.4 | 109.1 |
| Perilla oil | 32.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2/ .5 | .2 | .1 | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | - |
| Total drying oils | 751.8 | 855.3 | 813.3 | 809.8 | 682.0 | 774.7 | 727.1 | 791.8 | 605.4 | 763.6 |
| Other industrial products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neat's-foot oil | 5.8 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Wool grease | 11.3 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 16.6 | 18.2 |
| Cod oil and fish-liver oils | 54.5 | 15.4 | 23.2 | 26.4 | 29.6 | 23.2 | 16.7 | 22.5 | 24.9 | 31.4 |
| Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 8/ | 88.6 | 155.1 | 83.0 | 114.9 | 110.1 | 62.5 | 82.6 | 80.2 | 92.9 | 4/ 115.0 |
| Rapeseed oil | 10.1 | 19.8 | 18.3 | 24.8 | 18.2 | 15.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Other vegetable oils 9/ | 11.3 | 26.3 | 8.1 | 45.9 | 54.6 | 13.9 | 7.5 | 16.4 | 3.3 | 21.2 |
| Total | 181.6 | 240.0 | 153.5 | 233.1 | 234.9 | 135.4 | 135.2 | 148.6 | 146.1 | 194.3 |
| Grand total, primary fats and oils | 9,683.5 | 10,287.2 | 9,957.9 | 10,203.3 | 9,786.8 | 9,414.6 | 10,514.6 | 10,481.6 | 10,345.4 | 11,391.6 |
| MARGARINE, fat content 10/ | 286.1 | 296.0 | 409.4 | 405.0 | 437.3 | 436.8 | 584.9 | 721.4 | 694.9 | 753.3 |
| SHORTENING | 1,413.8 | 1,293.6 | 1,335.1 | 1,358.8 | 1,398.5 | 1,426.6 | 1,332.8 | 1,418.5 | 1,446.6 | 1,674.9 |
| Fats and oils used in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other edible products 11/ | 952.1 | 1,045.6 | 890.3 | 908.4 | 854.0 | 880.9 | 1,007.6 | 1,065.0 | 1,217.7 | 1,366.0 |
| Soap 12/ | 1,882.9 | 2,060.7 | 1,984.6 | 2,303.6 | 2,120.8 | 1,857.1 | 2,346.5 | 2,142.3 | 1,833.0 | 1,873.1 |
| Drying oils | 850.5 | 973.9 | 889.6 | 911.4 | 885.3 | 924.9 | 982.8 | 1,045.1 | 861.5 | 1,026.3 |
| Other industrial products 12/ | 527.6 | 704.4 | 832.6 | 851.7 | 926.9 | 865.3 | 881.6 | 822.2 | 978.9 | 1,154.0 |

Except as otherwise noted, computed from data on production, stocks, imports, exports, and shipments to U. S. Territories, from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Factory consumption, Bureau of the Census. Coconut oil in 1949 also includes loss.

3/ Excludes the estimated quantity of lard reported as grease used in soap.

4/ Disappearance data for coconut, palm, No. 1 and No. 3 castor and sperm oil derived assuming no change in crude stocks in June-August 1950. Stock figures were withheld by Census in these months to make it impossible to calculate reasonably accurate figures for stockpiles of these strategic oils.

5/ Palm-kernel oil only, 1937 and 1938; beginning 1939, palm-kernel, murumuru-kernel, tucum-kernel and ouricury-kernel oils.

6/ Factory production, adjusted for changes in stocks, converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88. Beginning 1949 no conversion made.

7/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

8/ Beginning 1943, total domestic disappearance of castor oil minus disappearance od dehydrated castor oil.

9/ Computed from data on production, imports, exports and factory and warehouse stocks of cashew-nut kernel oil, cashew-nut shell liquid (oil), hempseed oil, Japan wax (tallow), sesame oil, sunflower oil, teaseed oil, vegetable tallow, and minor domestic vegetable oils. The computation also includes (1) exports of vegetable oils not reported separately and (2) shipments to U. S. Territories of all vegetable oils. The large disappearance in 1942, 1944, and 1945 was mainly sunflower oil.

10/ Based mainly on reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue prior to July 1950. Beginning July 1950, based on Bureau of the Census data.

11/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc.

12/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufactures (rubber, textiles, etc.) is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products."

Table 14.- Supply and disposition of fats and oils, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1942-5

| ITEM | Calendar year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Average: 1937-41 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 1/ |
|  | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. |
| Production From Domestic Materials, including oil equivalent of domestic oilseeds exported for crushing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food fats and oils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter: Creamery | 1,780 | 1,764 | 1,674 | 1,489 | 1,364 | 1,171 | 1,329 | 1,210 | 1,412 | 1,395 |
| Farm | 431 | 366 | 341 | 329 | 337 | 334 | 316 | 299 | 283 | 271 |
| Total (actual weight) | 2,211 | 2,130 | 2,015 | 1,818 | 1,701 | 1,505 | 1,646 | 1,509 | 1,695 | 1,666 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federally inspected | 1,224 | 1,724 | 2,080 | 2,367 | 1,311 | 1,344 | 1,722 | 1,680 | 1,923 | 2,009 |
| Other | 719 | 676 | 785 | 687 | 755 | 794 | 704 | 676 | 629 | 689 |
| Total | 1,942 | 2,400 | 2,865 | 3,054 | 2,066 | 2,138 | 2,426 | 2,356 | 2,552 | 2,698 |
| Edible tallow, edible animal stearine, oleo stock and oil | 213 | 277 | 259 | 198 | 202 | 124 | 184 | 137 | 2/ 169 | 2/ 175 |
| Total edible animal fats | 4,366 | 4,807 | 5,139 | 5,070 | 3,969 | 3,767 | 4,256 | 4,002 | 4,416 | 4,538 |
| Corn oil | 155 | 248 | 239 | 211 | 205 | 198 | 247 | 203 | 224 | 248 |
| Cottonseed oil | 1,472 | 1,386 | 1,313 | 1,132 | 1,273 | 966 | 1,117 | 1,464 | 1,784 | 1,595 |
| Olive oil, edible | 6 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Peanut oil | 87 | 77 | 153 | 3/ 109 | 3/ 103 | 110 | 141 | 157 | 178 | 143 |
| Peanuts (shelled), oil equivalent of exports for crushing 4/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 75 | 171 | 140 | 22 |
| Soybean oil | 419 | 762 | 1,234 | 1,246 | 1,392 | 1,454 | 1,542 | 1,604 | 1,859 | 2,073 |
| Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports 5/ | 31 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 62 | 26 | 23 | 63 | 228 | 187 |
| Total edible vegetable oils | 2,170 | 2,483 | 2,961 | 2,709 | 3,039 | 2,764 | 3,148 | 3,665 | 4,420 | 4,269 |
| Soap fats and oils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inedible tallow and greases | 1,167 | 1,742 | 1,649 | 1,943 | 1,751 | 1,658 | 2,023 | 1,940 | 2,132 | 2,267 |
| Fish and marine mammal oils (excl. cod and liver oils) | 238 | 148 | 168 | 206 | 180 | 146 | 122 | 125 | 130 | 164 |
| Total soap fats and oils | 1,405 | 1,890 | 1,817 | 2,149 | 1,931 | 1,804 | 2,145 | 2,065 | 2,262 | 2,431 |
| Drying oils |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linseed oil 6/ | 277 | 699 | 715 | 732 | 452 | 511 | 450 | 705 | 742 | 749 |
| Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports 7/ | --- | 8/ | 8/ | 8/ | 8/ | 8/ | 8/ | 33 | 62 | 71 |
| Tung oil | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 23 |
| Total drying oils | 279 | 701 | 720 | 735 | 462 | 522 | 463 | 754 | 826 | 843 |
| Other industrial including cod and fish-liver oils | 18 | 36 | 31 | 33 | 41 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 22 | 29 |
| Grand total | 8,239 | 9,917 | 10,668 | 10,696 | 9,442 | 8,892 | 10,049 | 10,522 | 11,945 | 12,111 |
| Stocks of primary fats and oils, January 1 9/ | 2,218 | 2,272 | 2,018 | 2,151 | 2,156 | 1,726 | 1,266 | 1,293 | 1,654 | 10/ |
| Imports of oil and factory production of oil from imported materials 9/ 11/ | 1,974 | 996 | 929 | 990 | 902 | 820 | 1,363 | 1,266 | 1,088 | 1,249 |
| Total Supply | 12,430 | 13,185 | 13,615 | 13,837 | 12,500 | 11,437 | 12,678 | 13,081 | 14,688 | 15,295 |
| Exports, reexports, and shipments to U. S. Territories 9/ 12/ | 479 | 946 | 1,621 | 1,669 | 1,198 | 920 | 995 | 988 | 2,318 | 2,081 |
| Stocks of primary fats and oils, December 31 9/ | 2,303 | 2,009 | 2,151 | 2,156 | 1,726 | 1,266 | 1,293 | 1,684 | 2,115 | 10/1,934 |
| Domestic disappearance 13/ | 9,647 | 10,206 | 9,733 | 10,085 | 9,611 | 9,296 | 10,380 | 10,396 | 10,220 | 14/11,262 |
| Military procurement, excluding relief | 48 | 505 | 948 | 1,264 | 1,172 | 122 | 102 | 107 | 113 | 136 |
| Civilian disappearance | 9,599 | 9,701 | 8,785 | 8,821 | 8,440 | 9,174 | 10,278 | 10,289 | 10,107 | 14/11,126 |
|  | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| Civilian disappearance per person (fat content): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food | 45.9 | 44.6 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 38.9 | 39.7 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 46.3 |
| Nonfood | 23.9 | 25.6 | 23.9 | 25.4 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 27.5 | 25.8 | 23.3 | 25.3 |
| Total | 69.7 | 70.2 | 65.5 | 66.0 | 62.9 | 63.8 | 69.4 | 68.4 | 66.0 | 71.5 |

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Department of Agriculture. Grand totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Excludes tallow used in pressing.
3/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imported Argentine peanuts.
4/ Oil equivalent calculated at 43 percent of actual weight.
5/ Oil equivalent calculated as 9 pounds per bushel before October 1947; 9.5 pounds from October 1947 to September 1948; 9.8 pounds since September 1948.
6/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imports of flaxseed.
7/ Oil equivalent calculated at 19.7 pounds per bushel in 1948 and 19.8 pounds per bushel beginning 1949.
8/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
9/ Crude basis prior to 1949, beginning 1949 crude and refined are added together as such.
10/ Stock data at end of year exclude Government stockpiles of crude coconut, crude palm, sperm, and No. 1 and No. 3 castor oils. (comparable data at beginning of year are not available.)
11/ Imports include shortening and soap in terms of fat content and in 1949 and 1950 also include stearic acid and other fatty acids.
12/ Exports include margarine, shortening and soap in terms of fat content; oil equivalent of soybeans, flaxseed and shelled peanuts for crushing abroad; procurement by the Army for European relief; procurement by the American Red Cross; and exports through private relief agencies, 1947-March 1949. In 1949-50, exports also include vegetable stearine, oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids and foots and soapstock.
13/ Adjusted for changes in stocks of margarine and shortening, Government stocks of lard in transit to warehouses and ports, and cold-storage stocks of butter held by the Army. 1949 and 1950 are also adjusted for changes in stocks of vegetable stearine, oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids and foots and soapstock.
14/ Disappearance data for coconut, palm, No. 1 and No. 3 castor and sperm oil derived assuming no change in crude stocks in June-August 1950. Stock figures were withheld by Census in these months to make it impossible to calculate reasonably accurate figures for stockpiles of these strategic oils.

Table 15 .- Fats and oils, including margarine and shortening: Production from domestic and imported materials, February 1950 and 1951, January-February 1950 and 1951, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, February 28, 1951, with comparative data

| Items grouped by major use | Production 1/ | | | | Stocks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | February | | January | February | Feb. 28, 1950 | Dec. 31, 1950 | Jan 31, 1951 | Feb.28, 1951 |
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | | | | |
| | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. |
| PRIMARY FATS AND OILS | | | | | | | | |
| Food fats and oils | | | | | | | | |
| Butter 2/ | 98.2 | 81.3 | 199.4 | 167.9 | 92.9 | 105.2 | 75.3 | 52.5 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat 3/ | 146.9 | 146.5 | 362.4 | 395.9 | 139.9 | 127.2 | 163.0 | 158.6 |
| Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow | 14.4 | 15.0 | 28.6 | 30.3 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.3 |
| Total edible animal fats | 259.5 | 242.8 | 590.4 | 594.1 | 245.9 | 243.7 | 249.1 | 221.4 |
| Corn oil | 17.7 | 20.5 | 34.6 | 43.4 | 10.2 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 18.7 |
| Cottonseed oil | 173.8 | 103.9 | 384.6 | 248.1 | 420.4 | 271.7 | 285.8 | 292.5 |
| Olive oil, edible | .7 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 11.7 |
| Peanut oil | 16.3 | 17.9 | 37.3 | 39.1 | 33.0 | 16.9 | 23.5 | 29.9 |
| Sesame oil 4/ | .3 | .7 | .5 | 2.5 | .2 | 1.4 | .1 | .9 |
| Soybean oil | 153.0 | 216.0 | 318.1 | 456.7 | 145.7 | 154.1 | 178.7 | 201.7 |
| Total edible vegetable oils | 361.8 | 359.7 | 776.1 | 791.0 | 612.9 | 470.4 | 517.3 | 555.4 |
| Soap fats and oils | | | | | | | | |
| Tallow, inedible, and greases, excluding wool grease 5/ | 167.5 | 195.2 | 359.4 | 407.2 | 367.3 | 283.2 | 315.4 | 282.8 |
| Palm oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 30.5 | 22.8 | 21.4 | 26.0 |
| Fish oil | .3 | .7 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 62.8 | 53.9 | 49.5 | 47.4 |
| Whale and seal oils | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Olive oil, inedible and "foots" | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.3 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.7 |
| Total slow-lathering oils | 167.8 | 195.9 | 364.2 | 412.8 | 463.9 | 365.8 | 391.9 | 362.9 |
| Babassu oil 4/ | 3.4 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Coconut oil 5/ | 32.4 | 37.5 | 79.1 | 79.7 | 176.3 | 94.1 | 102.3 | 105.0 |
| Other lauric-acid oils 4/ | --- | --- | 6/ | 6/ | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ |
| Total lauric-acid oils | 35.8 | 40.0 | 87.7 | 82.2 | 181.0 | 96.8 | 107.3 | 110.5 |
| Drying oils | | | | | | | | |
| Castor oil, dehydrated | 3.7 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 10.1 |
| Linseed oil | 53.5 | 63.7 | 110.5 | 124.3 | 562.4 | 645.5 | 648.2 | 644.6 |
| Oiticica oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3.1 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Tung oil | 4.9 | 2.6 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 22.3 | 39.0 | 41.8 | 38.1 |
| Total drying oils | 62.1 | 70.4 | 129.2 | 138.5 | 594.4 | 698.3 | 705.8 | 699.0 |
| Other industrial oils and fats | | | | | | | | |
| Neat's-foot oil | .2 | .2 | .4 | .4 | 1.2 | .9 | .9 | 1.0 |
| Sperm-whale oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18.2 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 11.5 |
| Wool grease | 1.2 | .9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | .8 |
| Cod oil and fish-liver oils | .2 | .2 | .5 | .3 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.3 |
| Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 8/ | 7.6 | 5.1 | 15.1 | 12.9 | 32.3 | 21.4 | 23.8 | 25.7 |
| Rapeseed oil 5/ | .3 | 1.4 | --- | 1.4 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 4.6 |
| Other vegetable oils | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12.0 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 8.0 |
| Total | 9.5 | 7.8 | 18.3 | 17.0 | 77.1 | 59.1 | 58.7 | 59.9 |
| Grand total 9/ | 896.6 | 916.5 | 10/2,207.9 | 10/2,236.9 | 2,175.3 | 1.934.1 | 2.030.2 | 2.009.3 |
| From domestic materials | 849.2 | 866.6 | 10/2,097.1 | 10/2,131.1 | | | | |
| From imported materials | 47.4 | 49.9 | 110.8 | 105.8 | | | | |
| FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| Oleomargarine : 11/ Colored | 25.3 | 56.5 | 51.4 | 139.3 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 9.6 | 10.2 |
| Uncolored | 56.0 | 23.0 | 114.1 | 53.0 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Total | 81.3 | 79.5 | 165.5 | 192.3 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 14.9 |
| Shortening | 145.5 | 138.5 | 281.1 | 298.7 | 66.4 | 103.6 | 89.0 | 99.6 |

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Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data includes stocks held by the Government in reported positions.

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Federally inspected production, United States Department of Agriculture.
4/ Production computed as oil equivalent of imported seeds or kernels.
5/ Total apparent production, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.(Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)
6/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
7/ Included in "Other vegetable oils."
8/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.
9/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
10/Includes estimated output of farm butter and nonfederally inspected lard, 242 million pounds in 1950; 201 million pounds in 1951.
11/Bureau of Internal Revenue through June 1950. Beginning July 1950, Bureau of the Census.

Table 16 .-Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, February 1950 and 1951 and January-February 1950 and 1951

| Item | Imports for consumption | | | | Exports 1/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | February | | January - February | | February | | January - February | |
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. |
| Food fats and oils | | | | | | | | |
| Butter | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | .4 | 1.4 | .7 | 3.2 |
| Lard | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ | 73.3 | 35.6 | 103.2 | 90.0 |
| Oleo oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | .4 | .3 | .6 | .9 |
| Oleo stock | --- | --- | --- | --- | .2 | .5 | .4 | 1.1 |
| Stearine, animal, edible | --- | --- | --- | --- | .1 | .3 | .1 | .5 |
| Tallow, edible | --- | --- | --- | --- | .2 | .3 | 1.6 | .4 |
| Total, edible animal fats | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 74.6 | 38.4 | 106.6 | 96.1 |
| Corn oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | .1 | 2/ | .3 | 2/ |
| Cottonseed oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13.9 | 5.7 | 23.3 | 8.7 |
| Cottonseed (15.5 percent) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.0 | .4 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Olive oil, edible | 3.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 14.9 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Peanut oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.3 | .5 | 11.5 | 1.2 |
| Peanuts, shelled (43 percent) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4.5 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 5.9 |
| Sesame oil | .1 | 2/ | .2 | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sesame seed (47 percent) | .3 | .7 | .5 | 2.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Soybean oil | --- | --- | 2/ | --- | 37.4 | 16.9 | 73.0 | 37.6 |
| Soybeans (16.3 percent) | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 9.7 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 39.4 |
| Sunflower oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Teaseed oil | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vegetable oils, shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands | --- | --- | --- | --- | .2 | .2 | .4 | .3 |
| Total, edible vegetable oils | 3.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 17.4 | 69.1 | 47.6 | 136.6 | 94.2 |
| Soap fats and oils | | | | | | | | |
| Fish oils | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 14 | .5 | 2.2 | 6.7 |
| Greases | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.6 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 10.0 |
| Marine mammal oils | 1.0 | .6 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 2/ | .1 | .1 | .2 |
| Olive oil, inedible and "foots" | 2/ | 2.0 | .2 | 2.1 | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ |
| Palm oil | 2.3 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 9.7 | .3 | 2/ | .6 | 2/ |
| Tallow, inedible | .3 | .2 | .3 | .7 | 27.2 | 43.0 | 50.5 | 66.1 |
| Total, slow-lathering oils | 4.8 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 23.1 | 30.5 | 49.1 | 62.1 | 83.0 |
| Babassu oil | .6 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 9.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Babassu kernels (63 percent) | 3.4 | 2.5 | 8.6 | 2.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Coconut oil | 10.7 | 10.3 | 22.6 | 29.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Copra (63 percent) | 34.2 | 73.0 | 90.8 | 139.0 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Murumuru kernels (36 percent) | .2 | --- | .2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Palm-kernel oil | --- | 4.0 | 2/ | 4.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Palm kernels (45 percent) | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tucum kernels (43 percent) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total, lauric-acid oils | 49.1 | 94.2 | 123.9 | 183.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Drying oils | | | | | | | | |
| Flaxseed (35.4 percent) | 2/ | --- | 2/ | --- | 7.1 | 2.8 | 11.8 | 12.9 |
| Linseed oil | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.4 |
| Oiticica oil | .1 | .7 | .1 | 2.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tung oil | 3.8 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 8.6 | .4 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Tung nuts | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 3.9 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 15.6 | 18.7 |
| Other industrial oils and fats | | | | | | | | |
| Cashew-nut shell liquid (oil) | .7 | .1 | .9 | .6 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Castor oil | 3.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 16.8 | .1 | .3 | .3 | .6 |
| Castor beans (45 percent) | 12.0 | 4.9 | 22.5 | 19.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fish-liver oils | 2.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 5.9 | .1 | 2/ | .1 | .2 |
| Japan wax (tallow) | --- | 2/ | 2/ | .1 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Neat's-foot oil | .2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | 2/ | 2/ | .1 | .1 |
| Rapeseed oil | .4 | 1.4 | .7 | 1.7 | --- | 2/ | .1 | 2/ |
| Wool grease | .2 | .6 | .6 | 1.3 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 |
| Other vegetable oils and fats | .1 | .2 | .1 | .2 | 2/ | .3 | 2/ | .6 |
| Total | 19.7 | 15.7 | 35.2 | 46.1 | .3 | .7 | .8 | 1.7 |
| Manufactured products and secondary materials (fat content) | | | | | | | | |
| Margarine 3/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | .5 | .3 | .9 | .8 |
| Shortening | --- | 2/ | --- | 2/ | 1.3 | .7 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Stearine, vegetable oil winter | --- | --- | --- | --- | .3 | 2/ | .5 | 2/ |
| Soap | 2/ | .1 | .1 | .1 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 6.0 |
| Foots and soap stock | --- | --- | --- | --- | .1 | .4 | .3 | .8 |
| Fatty acids | .2 | .3 | .4 | .5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 6.7 |
| Total | .2 | .4 | .5 | .6 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 14.1 | 15.6 |
| Grand total 4/ | 81.3 | 132.3 | 181.4 | 282.4 | 193.5 | 149.8 | 338.8 | 312.0 |

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, reports of the Bureau of the Census, and United States Department of Agriculture.

1/ Includes shipments of butter, lard, and manufactured products to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

4/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 17.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, March 1949 and 1950, and January-March 1951

| Item | Unit | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | March | March | January | February | March |
| | | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| | | Oil-bearing materials | | | | |
| Castor beans, Brazilian ports | Long ton | 110.00 | 126.00 | --- | 1/275.00 | 289.00 |
| Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast | Short ton | 186.25 | 199.00 | 252.50 | 275.62 | 275.00 |
| Cottonseed, United States average | Short ton | 51.40 | 43.00 | 101.00 | 100.00 | 103.00 |
| Flaxseed, No. 1 Minneapolis | Bushel | 6.00 | 3.93 | 4.55 | 4.84 | 4.89 |
| Flaxseed, United States average | Bushel | 5.54 | 3.56 | 4.25 | 4.49 | 4.59 |
| Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points* | 100 lb. | 17.12 | 17.12 | 16.88 | 16.88 | 17.00 |
| Peanuts, United States average* | 100 lb. | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.90 | 10.90 | 10.80 |
| Soybeans, No. 2, yellow, Chicago | Bushel | 2.28 | 2.48 | 3.22 | 3.30 | --- |
| Soybeans, No. 2, yellow, Illinois country shipping points | Bushel | 2.20 | 2.45 | 3.10 | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| Soybeans, United States average | Bushel | 2.12 | 2.25 | 2.90 | 3.08 | 3.10 |
| | | Oilseed meals 2/ | | | | |
| Copra meal, Los Angeles 3/ | Short ton | 66.30 | 59.75 | 63.25 | 65.95 | 64.90 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis | Short ton | 56.75 | 60.40 | 80.35 | 81.75 | 81.25 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago | Short ton | 65.80 | 69.70 | 90.45 | 91.30 | 90.45 |
| Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis | Short ton | 64.90 | 70.00 | 70.70 | 70.60 | 70.25 |
| Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York | Short ton | 77.90 | 81.85 | 84.70 | 83.40 | 84.75 |
| Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills | Short ton | 62.50 | 63.80 | 69.80 | 72.10 | 67.50 |
| Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago 4/ | Short ton | 67.40 | 69.65 | 77.20 | 82.55 | 79.65 |

1/ Only one quotation, February 23.
2/ Bagged carlots.
3/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.
4/ 44 percent beginning July 1950.
* These prices apply to peanuts for edible uses.
Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

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